NOTE I.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS GLENEA

BY

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(Plate 1).

Glenea affinis, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Belonging to the group of *Glenea Delia* Thoms., *Clytia* Thoms. and *chalybaea* Illig. (= *picta* Weber and Fabr.) which group is sufficiently characterized by the obsolete shoulders.

The new species is very closely allied to and strongly resembles *Glenea Delia* Thoms. of which I have three type-specimens (from Java) before me, but is at once distinguished by the fulvous posterior tarsi and the similarly colored apex of the posterior tibiae, which in *Delia* are blue-black. Moreover in *affinis* the white stripes are narrower and the white spots smaller than in *Delia* which gives the insect a much darker appearance. Finally the sides of the thorax in *affinis* are more parallel in consequence of the less divergent basal angles.

A male (measuring 19,5 mm.) and a female (measuring 24,5 mm.) from Koetei (Borneo), collected by Carl Bock, in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

I think the four above quoted species may easily be identified by the aid of the following key:

SHOULDERS OBSOLETE.

Base of each elytron with two white longitudinal stripes.
  Posterior tarsi blue-black; white stripes broad, the spots large. . . . . *Delia* Thoms.

Posterior tarsi fulvous; white stripes narrow, the spots small . . . . *affinis* Rits.
Base of each elytron with one white longitudinal stripe.
Posterior tarsi blue-black. . . . . *chalybaea* Illig.
Posterior tarsi fulvous. . . . . . *Clytia* Thoms.[1]

Together with Thomson's types of *Glenea Delia* and *Clytia* (species with obsolete shoulders), Mr. René Oberthür forwarded to me the types of some other Thomsonian species which are closely allied to *Glenea elegans* Oliv. and bear a close resemblance to the representatives of the former group as to color and pattern but which have the shoulders more or less strongly prominent. These species are: *corona* Thoms. from the Nicobar islands, *Beatrix* Thoms. from the Philippine islands, *Hygia* Thoms. from Buru[2], *Parthenope* Thoms. from New Guinea, and *Venus* Thoms. from Batchian[3]) and, moreover, an undescribed species from North Celebes (*Glenea celebensis* Rits.).

I have used this opportunity for making the following key to distinguish the above named species:

SHOULDERS PROMINENT: ROUNDED OR ANGULAR.

Shoulders rounded, posterior tarsi blue-black.
Base of each elytron with a white longitudinal stripe which touches the basal margin and is followed by five spots: .: . . . . *corona* Thoms.

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[1] This species, of which the type-specimen, from Malasia (Malacca), most courteously has been communicated to me by Mr. René Oberthür, is most probably the *Glenea Delia*, from Sarawak, of Pascoe's „Longicornia Malayana". Specimens originating from Nias have been distributed by me with the manuscript name of *Glenea Illigeri* Rits. The species occurs also in West-Sumatra (Siboga and Padang Sidempoean).

[2] Moreover known from New Guinea (Amberbaki, Mansinam, Andai and Doreh).

[3] Moreover known from Halmaheira, Ternate, Morotai, Waigeou, Kajoa, Makian and New Guinea (Amberbaki).

Base of each elytron with a white spot which does not touch the basal margin and is followed by five spots: ⁙.

The white lines on the face abbreviated and nearly parallel, no white stripes on the occiput, the central vitta on the pronotum widely interrupted in the middle. *Beatrix* Thoms.

The white lines on the face continuous and convergent, four white stripes on the occiput, the central vitta on the pronotum entire . *elegans* Oliv.[1]

Shoulders angular, base of each elytron with a white spot which does not touch the basal margin; posterior tarsi blue-black or fulvous.

Posterior tarsi blue-black.

The three white vittae on the pronotum broad, subcontiguous at the base, four white stripes on the occiput . . . . *celebensis* Rits.

The three white vittae on the pronotum narrow, the central one often interrupted in the middle, the broader lateral ones irregular; only two white stripes on the middle of the occiput. . . . . *Hygia* Thoms. ♀.
= *Parthenope* Thoms. ♂).

Posterior tarsi fulvous; (the shoulders strongly angular) . . . . . . *Venus* Thoms.

Glenea celebensis, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Length of a male specimen 20 mm., breadth at the shoulders 5 mm.; length of the female (four examples) 25—26,5 mm., breadth at the shoulders 7—7,5 mm.

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1) Known from Amboyna, Buru, Batchian and Ceram.

This species strongly resembles *Glenea elegans* Oliv. (= *picta* Pascoe [1]) nec Weber and Fabricius) and *Venus* Thoms., and is intermediate between them on account of the shape of its shoulders, these being not so broadly rounded as in *elegans* nor so acutely prominent as in *Venus*. It differs moreover from the latter by its dark colored (not fulvous) posterior tarsi and from both by the broadness of the three white vittae on the pronotum, which are almost contiguous at the basal margin.

The head agrees with that of *elegans* and *Venus* in having two convergent white lines which are widely separated at their origin (the base of the clypeus) but closely approximated and nearly parallel between the upper lobes of the eyes and on the vertex, a lateral stripe behind the insertion of the antennae, and a transverse broader stripe at some distance from the base of the mandibles. A few large and deep punctures are present on the face and on the vertex. The three basal joints of the antennae are dark steel-blue and nitid, the remainder dull black.

The prothorax is subcylindrical, being slightly narrowed in straight lines towards the front margin; the three white vittae on the disk are considerably broader than in the two allied species and widen out at the base so as to become here subcontiguous; the stripe immediately above the anterior and middle coxae is likewise conspicuously broader. The scutellum is somewhat elongate triangular with curvilinear sides and rounded apex; it is entirely covered with a dense white pubescence.

The elytra are at the base much broader than the thorax; the shoulders are angular (though not so acutely as in *Venus*) and strongly directed backwards; the white markings agree in number and disposition with those of *Venus* and *elegans* (see Pascoe's figure of the presumed *Glenea picta* of Fabricius, in „Longicornia Malayana" l. c.), and the punctuation and truncation of the elytra is likewise similar.

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1) Longicornia Malayana, p. 373; pl. 17, fig. 6.

The sides of the metasternum and the posterior half of the ventral segments are densely covered with a white pubescence which is, however, interrupted along the middle of the abdomen [1]. The legs are steel-blue and covered with a greyish pile.

Hab. North Celebes. — A female specimen from Gorontalo (von Rosenberg) in the Leyden Museum, and three females and a male, all from Menado, in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Glenea bisbiguttata, n. sp. ♀.

(Plate 1, fig. 1).

Length 24 mm., breadth at the shoulders 7 mm. — Dark steel-blue, covered with a black velvety pubescence and provided with markings of short white hairs.

The head is provided on the face with two white stripes, bordering the inner orbits and joining the base of the clypeus; moreover with a transverse white stripe at the sides of the head a little above the base of the mandibles and with four white stripes on the vertex: two approximate ones in the middle, joining the orbital stripes in front of the antennary tubers and reaching to the front margin of the prothorax, and two laterally behind the insertion of the antennae. The basal joints of the antennae are greenish blue and subnitid, the remainder dull black. On the face some large and deeply impressed punctures are present.

The prothorax is much narrower than the base of the elytra, subcylindrical, being almost inconspicuously narrowed in straight lines towards the front margin; the disk is provided with a white stripe along the middle and with another somewhat broader and slightly curved one laterally; moreover a white vitta is present immediately above the anterior and middle coxae. The scutellum is elongate triangular, narrowly notched at the tip and covered (the lateral margins excepted) with a dense white pubescence.

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[1] In the female specimen from Gorontalo (Leyden Museum) the white lateral stripes of the ventral segments are subinterrupted in the middle.

The elytra, which are much broader at the base than the thorax, are constricted in a rather strongly curved line behind the shoulders which are prominent, rounded and directed backwards; the apices are broadly and somewhat obliquely emarginate and provided with four spines: the external ones stout, the sutural ones small; the disk of the elytra is covered with large and deep punctures which are however absent from the apical portion; on the deflexed lateral portions the punctures are arranged in two regular rows which are separated by the smooth keel. Each elytron is provided with the following white markings: a very small longitudinal spot at the base, midway between the scutellum and the shoulder, an ante-apical transverse spot, two contiguous ovate spots on the middle of the basal half, of which the outermost touches the bordering keel of the deflexed portion, and a little behind the middle of the length two similar spots which are approximate but not contiguous, and of which the innermost (approaching the suture and being somewhat oblique) is placed nearer to the middle of the length than the outermost which touches the bordering keel.

The sides of the metasternum and of the abdomen have spots of a dense white pubescence. The legs are steel-blue and covered with a greyish pile.

Hab. New Guinea: Island of Misore. — A single female specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Glenea nivea, n. sp. ♀.

(Plate 1, fig. 2).

Length 25 mm., breadth at the shoulders 6,5 mm. — Easily recognizable by its being almost entirely covered with a dense whitish pubescence. — Metallic blue, with a strong purplish gloss on the elytra.

The head is provided on the face with two white stripes bordering the inner orbits and joining the base of the clypeus, moreover with a transverse white stripe at the sides of the head a little above the base of the mandibles, and with four white stripes on the vertex: two in the middle, closely approximate, beginning in front of the antennary-tubers and reaching to the front margin of the prothorax, and two laterally, beyond the insertion of the antennae; the mandibles are covered on the outside with a white pubescence. The three basal joints of the antennae are bluish black and nitid, the remaining joints dull black. The face and the vertex have a few large and deep punctures.

The prothorax is slightly shorter than broad at the base, subcylindrical, the basal angles being but faintly divergent; a fine raised line runs along the middle of the disk; the pronotum is covered with a dense white pubescence, with the exception of two approximate elongate ovate slightly divergent basal spots whereupon a black pubescence occurs. The sides are smooth and glossy, impunctate, and immediately above the anterior and intermediate coxae a broad band of a dense white pubescence is present. The scutellum is triangular, with curvilinear sides and rounded tip, and entirely covered with a very dense white pubescence.

The elytra, which are much broader at the base than the thorax, are narrowing in faintly curved lines behind the shoulders which are slightly prominent with rounded angles; the apices are broadly and somewhat obliquely emarginate and provided with four spines: the external ones stout, the sutural ones small. The elytra are densely covered with a white pubescence which, however, leaves free a longitudinal humeral streak, a transverse streak immediately before the apical emargination of which the margin is fringed with white hairs, and the keels and outer margin of the deflexed lateral portions of the elytra. The punctuation with which the elytra are covered is partly concealed by the pubescence.

The sides of the metasternum and the posterior half of the ventral segments are covered with a dense white pubescence, which is, however, interrupted along the middle of the abdomen. The legs are steel-blue with green tinges especially on the forelegs; they are covered with a greyish pile.

Hab. New Guinea: Mount Arfak. — A single female specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Glenea similis, n. sp. ♂.

(Plate 1, fig. 3).

Length 19,5 mm., breadth at the shoulders 5,25 mm. — Strongly resembling the Javanese *Glenea Delia* Thoms. and agreeing with it as to color and markings, but the white stripes broader and the spots larger. It is however at once distinguished by its strongly prominent shoulders which are obsolete in *Delia.*

The color of the derm is steel-blue with faint green tinges on the legs. The head is covered all over with a white pubescence, with the exception of a bare spot beyond the middle of the eyes, and of two stripes and a mesial line on the vertex. The face and vertex are sparingly punctured. The three basal joints of the antennae are dark steel-blue and subnitid, the remainder dull black.

The prothorax is subcylindrical, its basal angles being but slightly divergent. The disk is sparingly punctured and provided with three broad white vittae of which the lateral ones widen out towards the anterior and basal margins which makes them narrower in the middle; these vittae are united by a white pubescence along the front margin, whereas they are subcontiguous at the base; the central vitta shows a fine raised line along the middle; immediately above the anterior and middle coxae a broad white vitta is present. The scutellum is somewhat elongate triangular with curvilinear sides and rounded tip; it is covered all over with a dense white pubescence.

The elytra, which are much broader at the base than the thorax, are constricted in a curved line behind the shoulders which are prominent and strongly directed backwards; the apices are broadly truncated in a very oblique direction and provided with four spines: the external ones stout, the sutural ones small; the disk of the elytra is covered with large and deep punctures which disappear however towards the end; on the deflexed lateral portions the punctures are arranged in two rows, which are separated by the smooth keel. Each elytron is provided with the following white markings: a small spot at the extreme base just below the shoulder, two basal longitudinal stripes of which the innermost only touches the basal margin, a round spot quite at the middle of the length and placed closer to the suture than to the lateral keel; just behind this spot two elongate ovate smaller spots, one (the smallest) touching the suture and placed somewhat more backwards, the other (the largest) touching the lateral keel, and, posteriorly, a transverse oblique ante-apical spot, whereas finally a white pubescence is present along the suture and in the upper furrow of the deflexed portion.

The under surface is covered with a dense white pubescence, the legs with a thin greyish pile.

Hab. New Guinea: Island of Misore. — A single male specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Glenea Hasselti, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.
(Plate 1, fig. 4)[1].

Length of the female 21,5—27 mm., breadth at the shoulders 6,25—8 mm.; length of the male 20—22 mm., breadth at the shoulders 6—6,5 mm.

Closely allied to *Glenea Juno* Thoms. of which I have two type-specimens from the collection of Mr. René Oberthür before me, and agreeing with it in form and in the disposition and shape of the pattern, but at once distinguished by the orange-brown color of the hairy spots on the thorax and elytra, which spots are chalky white in *Glenea Juno.*

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[1] Fig. 5 represents *Glenea florensis* Rits. ♀, from Flores (Notes Leyd. Mus. XIV, 1892, p. 221).
Fig. 6 represents *Glenea Oberthüri* Rits. ♀, from East Java (Notes Leyd. Mus. XIV, 1892, p. 222).

Dark violet-blue. The face with two white lines beginning at the base of the clypeus, bordering the inner orbits and disappearing in the emargination of the eyes; moreover a transverse white stripe is present at the sides of the head a little above the base of the mandibles. The head is covered with large and deep punctures on the face between the white lines and on the vertex, which latter is dull black with two slightly divergent smooth lines; beneath and behind the eyes the head is glossy and impunctate. The three basal joints of the antennae are glossy dark blue, the remainder joints dull black in consequence of the covering pile.

The pronotum is provided on each side of the base with a broad triangular spot of orange-brown hairs, which spots are nearly contiguous in front of the scutellum; in fresh specimens these spots are narrowly prolonged to the front margin of the thorax and even continued on the head; a stripe of whitish hairs is present just above the anterior coxae. The prothorax is somewhat longer than broad, subcylindrical, slightly narrowing in straight lines from the bisinuate base to the straight front margin; the disk is irregularly covered with large and deep punctures, which leave however a raised line along the middle free; the sides are smooth, nearly impunctate. The scutellum is elongate triangular with narrowly rounded tip, broadly impressed along the middle and provided on the tip with a white pubescence.

The elytra are provided on the middle with a cross-shaped figure of orange-brown hairs, which figure is common to both elytra and divided by the suture; the longitudinal stripe is narrow, the transverse one broad, and the entire figure is broadly surrounded with a black velvety pubescence; just before the middle of the apical half of each elytron a small round orange-brown spot is present, touching the lateral carina and situated in a longitudinal impression which is filled with a black velvety pubescence; at some distance before the apex an oblique spot of a white pubescence may be observed and the truncation of the elytra is bordered with white[1]). The elytra, which are much broader at the base than the thorax, are slightly constricted in a curved line just behind the shoulders which makes the latter somewhat acutely prominent; the anterior margin of the shoulders is straight and obliquely directed backwards; the apices of the elytra are broadly and somewhat obliquely emarginate and provided with four spines: the external ones stout, the sutural ones small. The disk of the elytra is densely covered with very large and deep punctures which disappear however posteriorly. On the deflexed sides the punctures are arranged in two regular rows which are separated by the smooth keel.

The episterna have a pale orange-brown pubescence, and the ventral segments are bordered with white posteriorly. The legs are glabrous, the tarsi thinly covered with a greyish pile.

The male differs from the female sex, from which the above description is derived, besides by the sexual characters of the abdomen and the smaller size and narrower shape, by the want of the triangular orange-brown basal spots on the pronotum.

Hab. The island of Nias and West-Sumatra. — A few specimens originating from the first quoted locality have been presented to the Leyden Museum by Messrs. A. L. van Hasselt and J. D. Pasteur, whereas I have seen specimens from Mr. René Oberthür's collection which are said to come from West-Sumatra.

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1) The two small pubescent spots which in *Glenea Juno* are present on the middle of the basal half of each elytron are wanting in *Hasselti*.

SYNONYMICAL REMARKS.

1. *Glenea chalybaea* Illig. 1800 = *picta* Weber and Fabr. 1801.
2. „ *Clytia* Thoms. 1879 = *Delia* Pasc. 1867 (nec Thoms. 1860).
3. *Glenea elegans* Oliv. 1795 = *picta* Pasc. part. 1867 [1]) (nec Weber and Fabr. 1801).
4. „ *Hygia* Thoms. ♀, 1879 = *Parthenope* Thoms. ♂, 1879.
5. „ *Thétis* Thoms. 1879 = *rufipes* Lansb. M.S. (The latter is a variety, likewise from Borneo, with partly red colored legs).
6. „ *voluptuosa* Thoms. ♀, 1860 = *Cybele* Thoms. ♂, 1865. (Of this species the Leyden Museum possesses a. o. a male specimen of a variety with partly red colored legs, originating from East Sumatra (Serdang) and presented by Dr. B. Hagen).
7. „ *Diana* Thoms. 1865 = *bimaculiceps* Gahan, 1889, as is noticed by Mr. Gahan himself on a label attached to Thomson's type-specimen.

Leyden Museum, June 1892.

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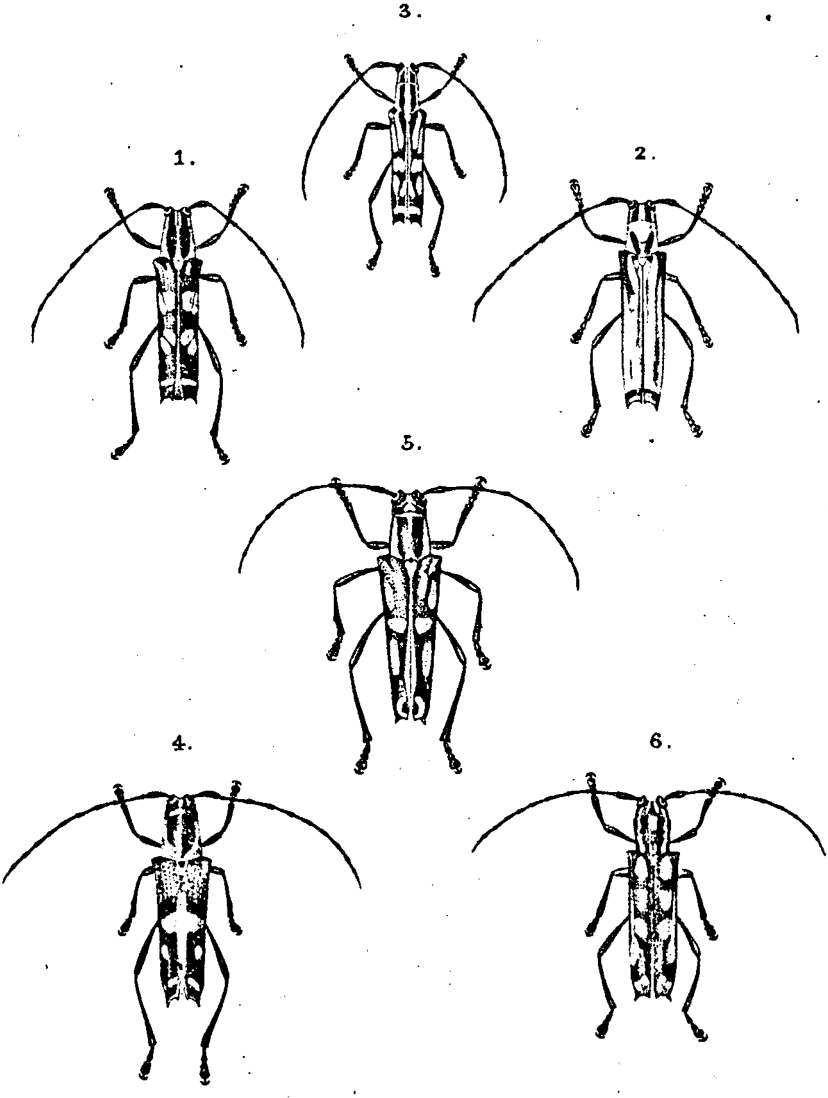
[1]) Judging from the localities mentioned by Pascoe (Longicornia Malayana, pp. 373—375) I believe his *Glenea picta*, *elegans* and *nympha* to be composed of *Glenea elegans* Oliv., *celebensis* Rits., *Hygia* Thoms. and *nympha* Thoms. — As nothing is said by him of *fulvous posterior tarsi* it seems that *Glenea Venus* Thoms. was not represented amongst Mr. Pascoe's specimens.

N. L. M. 1893. Plate 1.



W. F. Jacobs del. Dr. H. W. de Graaf lith. P. W. M. Trap impr.

1. Glenea bisbiguttata *Rits.*
2. „ nivea *Rits.*
3. „ similis *Rits.*
4. Glenea Hasselti *Rits.*
5. „ florensis *Rits.*
6. „ Oberthüri *Rits.*